

## **RESOURCE CONCERN - HUMAN**

Additional considerations useful in the RMS planning process include economic, social or cultural resource factors. The differing economic, social or cultural resource situations of a decisionmaker will determine the type and degree of treatment attained at any point in time. Where an RMS is not attainable at the present time, the progressive planning process (the incremental process of building a plan consistent with the decisionmakers ability to plan and implement) may be used to ultimately achieve an RMS. The progression on individual planning units is always toward the planning and implementation of an RMS.

The following guidelines should be applied to determine the practical limits of resource planning in formulating RMS.

### **Human Considerations**

These guidelines are designed as a checklist for planners to consider the human aspects in formulating and evaluating RMS.

#### **A. Economics**

##### **1. Cost Effectiveness**

There is a reasonable relationship between the cost of the system and the changes in resource conditions it brings about.

##### **2. Financial Condition**

There is an ability to acquire funds to install and maintain the system over time without destroying the financial viability of normal farm operations.

##### **3. Markets**

There are adequate available markets for affected farm enterprise products.

**4. Input Level**

There are adequate or sufficient management skills, land, labor, material and equipment present or obtainable to operate and maintain the system.

**5. USDA Programs**

The system would not preclude a normal degree of participation in USDA programs.

**6. Sustainability**

There is a reasonable expectation of long-term profitability for the operation as a whole.

**B. Social Considerations**

**1. Public Health and Safety**

Local community standards regarding public health and safety are followed.

**2. Values**

Social, family and religious values and societal are considered.

**3. Client Characteristics**

Client characteristics, including age, planning horizon, special emphasis groups, and resources, are considered.

**4. Risk Tolerance/Aversion**

The degree of risk is reasonable compared to the alternative.

**5. Tenure**

Tenure or time available does not effect the ability to install, manage or maintain the system.

## **B. Social Considerations**

### **1. Absence or Presence**

Absence or presence of cultural resources must be established. The definition of cultural resources is that used by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Follow the procedure in Cultural Resources Information – Section I, FOTG.

### **2. Significance**

Significance will be determined by qualified cultural resources personnel according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

### **3. Neutral or Positive Effects**

The system can be applied to an area containing significant cultural resource if it has a neutral or positive effect on that resource.

### **4. Negative Effects/Mitigation**

Consulting parties as defined in GM 420, Part 401, agree that a system with negative effects on the cultural resources can still be applied if mitigation occurs to lessen those negative effects.